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## INTELLIGENT TROOPS OVERCOME NUMBERS

Day of Brute Physical Courage is Said  
to Be Over and Only Those of In-  
telligence, Moral Courage and  
Fair Amount of Pluck are  
First-class.

Vienna, Feb. 21.—"To what extent does technical superiority discount inferiority in numbers?" To this question a large number of Austro-Hungarian and German officers with long experience at the various fronts, have replied that—technical superiority, depending upon terrain conditions, nature of the work to be done, and quality of the troops involved, is to-day in all cases the element which decides the outcome of a military action.

The day of brutal physical courage was over. Only troops in whom intelligence, moral courage and a fair amount of pluck were inherent and had been welded by thorough training and discipline could be called first class to-day, because only such troops were able to get maximum results from the technical methods now used in warfare.

Technical superiority starts with the character and ability of a general staff and ends with the quality of barbed wire, in other words, its elements and phases are as varied and manifold as are the means with which modern war is being conducted.

According to the Associated Press correspondent's informants it was technical superiority alone which defeated the Russian army. This may best be understood in contemplation of the fact that the Russians lost to the central powers' forces sixteen fortresses in 46 days during the drive in the summer of 1915. Here the greatest single element of technical superiority is declared to have been leadership. Second in importance is rated the great efficiency of German and Austro-Hungarian heavy artillery. Third is the highly developed field intelligence service of the central powers' armies, in whom air craft, cavalry and infantry patrols, and the possession of first-class military maps are assigned an almost equal share. The fourth factor was the highly quality of German and Austro-Hungarian machine-guns, and last, because in a class by itself, must be ranged the excellent work of the supply troops.

In every one of these departments, say these officers, the Russian army was inferior. The excuse made by its general staff at the time that a lack of ammunition was responsible for the series of reverses, has been shown to be idle. The stores of small arms and artillery ammunition left behind by the Russians on their retreat are said to be greater than the quantities used by them during the "rolling up."

It was not lack of bravery, however, that prevented the Russians from coming to a halt sooner. The courage of the Russian soldier has never been doubted by the Austro-Hungarian and German officers and men. What contributed mostly to the debacle was the absence of capable officers in sufficient numbers; low military intelligence and an uneven training of the men, and the Russian tactical system which, based upon principles of defense, was not equal to the nimble-mindedness possessed by officers and troops trained for the offensive above all else.

No figures on the numbers employed by Germany and Austro-Hungary in the offensive against Russia last summer are available, but officers claim that generally the Russians outnumbered their aggressors from three and four to one.

From what is learned here, the day is not far off when the trenches of the German positions in Russia will have a machine gun to every ten rifles and the most extensive barbed wire fields yet laid out, ready to meet the Russian offensive.

To the Russians these things are not unknown, of course, as the following description of a Duna sector, which appeared recently in a Petrograd paper shows:

"The tremendous labyrinth of German trenches," says the writer in part, "drowns more intricate as it nears our own lines. The German trenches now have a peculiar character; they are wide on top and narrow at the bottom with walls that slant considerably. . . so that shell fragments striking them are deflected upward and outward. Back of this front

AVOID ST. VITUS' DANCE  
Physicians are baffled by St. Vitus' dance because it is a nervous disease in which they can find nothing actually wrong with the nervous system.

Long before the child becomes awkward and begins dropping things there is a period in which the appetite is fickle and the patient is tired and listless. The jerking movements characteristic of the disease come much later.

In the early stages a good tonic for the blood and nerves will go far toward preventing the development of the disease. But the tonic must be free from alcohol and opiates for these make the nervous condition worse. When your child appears listless, prefers to sit and read rather than go out and play and requires entirely too much time to get his or her lessons, give a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cannot do harm, the system is sure to be benefited and you may avoid serious trouble.

These pills build up the blood, nourish the starved nerves and improve the general health.

Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. J. C. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Write for free booklet on "Nervous Disorders."

## DOINGS AT THE CAPITOL

Lewis Makes Reply to Root,  
Charging Him with Try-  
ing to Bring War

FORMER VERMONT  
HONORED IN SENATE

A Statue to Henry Mower  
Rice, Minnesota's Pioneer  
Senator, Is Accepted

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Orators stood forth in both branches of Congress Saturday and monopolized the time. There was the usual Saturday indifference to congressional proceedings, although considerable work was dispatched. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago undertook a political response to ex-Senator Root's New York effort. Republicans in the cloak rooms peered at this, but Democrats thought that Mr. Lewis scored in quotations from the New Yorker's former speeches on Mexico. He charged Mr. Root with trying to bring on war. Over in the House, J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, assailed the Colombian treaty. He brought up a question of Senate rights to remit import duties, without concurrence of the House, a topic that certain lawyer contingents never tire of discussing.

There is quite a hull in Washington activities for the moment, but this week will probably witness more aggression. Republican politicians seem heightened by recent developments in New York and Massachusetts and are driving forward again in the hope of shaping up issues that will be of use in the campaign. The present dearth of issues enhances the desperation with which Republicans are proceeding.

The most tension is over the submarine controversy with Germany and Austria, but Republican senators have been busy the last few days, especially Senator Fall of New Mexico fashioning speeches on Mexico. Claims attorneys at Washington and elsewhere are feverishly making up divers cases. If Carranza pushes Mexico it will not be many months before the operations of these attorneys, some of them said to be in high places, may be the most conspicuous features of our relations with that country.

The Senate eulogized Saturday Henry Mower Rice, the pioneer senator from Minnesota, and formally accepted his statue, just placed in statutory hall. Rice was from Vermont. The House resumed with the postoffice bill. There was interesting testimony in committees noticeably by Secretary Redfield before the fisheries committee, where he outlined the possibilities of human food from the flesh of the rapacious dogfish that infests the north Atlantic. It is quite noteworthy, as Mr. Redfield sets forth, how the consuming public in recent years have taken up with new edible fishes. Representative London, the New York Socialist, proposed old age pensions, thus, it is supposed, launching an agitation for such federal appropriations in this country.

GERMANS ARE TAKEN OFF.

British Warship Intercepts Liner China on High Seas.

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 21.—The American steamship China, which left Shanghai Friday morning for San Francisco, was held up on the high seas by a British auxiliary cruiser, and 38 Germans were taken off, says a despatch from Shanghai. The China flies the house flag of the newly organized China Mail Steamship company and carried the first Chinese crew to qualify for service under the provisions of the seamen's act. She formerly was owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

Information regarding the removal of Germans from the liner China has been received by the state department from its representatives in China. No action has yet been taken by the United States, but it is probable a protest will be made to Great Britain, similar to that made to France, when the French cruiser Descaux recently removed Germans and Austrians from American ships in the Caribbean sea.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS.

Embassy at Constantinople to Call Attention to Persecutions.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Secretary Lansing announced Saturday that he had authorized the American embassy at Constantinople to call attention of the Turkish authorities to the massacre of Armenians. The despatch was one of a series sent to the embassy on the subject and was of an unofficial character, the position being taken that the United States could not take official action in a matter involving the treatment by a government of its own nationals and also could not take cognizance of the situation on the grounds of justice and humanity. Information of an official nature, however, has been filed with the state department from time to time, alleging persecution of Armenians by Turkish officials.

## EVERY THREE MINUTES ONE DIES IN THE U. S.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society illustrates the frightful toll of consumption by extinguishing a light every three minutes, and shows that it is the man or woman, girl or boy, who neglects colds, whose blood is impure, who feels weak and languid, who is the very one to contract tuberculosis—and none are immune.

During changing seasons, or after sickness, blood-quality is most important, and if you and your family will take Scott's Emulsion after meals it will charge your blood with health-sustaining richness, quicken circulation, and strengthen both lungs and throat. Scott's is free from alcohol—easy to take—it cannot harm. Get a bottle to-day. Scott & Brown, New York, N. Y.

## ESCAPED SPY IS ARRESTED

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln,  
Caught in a Trap,  
Is Held

SELF-CONFESSED  
GERMAN SPY

Who Disappeared in Brook-  
lyn Caught on Broad-  
way, New York

New York, Feb. 21.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, self-confessed German spy, who escaped several weeks ago from a deputy United States marshal in Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night at Broadway and Thirty-ninth streets by agents of the department of justice. Lincoln, his hands manacled, was taken in a taxi to the office of William F. O'Leary, division superintendent of the department of justice.

When Lincoln, who has had his mustache shaved off since his escape, entered the office of the department of justice he told Assistant United States District Attorney Durham of Brooklyn: "You people never in the world would have caught me if I had not made a mistake about my trunk. I think the people where I had the trunk recognized me several days ago and notified you so that when I went back there to-day you were waiting for me. I made a serious mistake in going back."

While being questioned by Mr. Durham and secret service agents, Lincoln became angry and protested in loud tones that the United States government had not treated him fairly or he would not have run away.

"The Washington officials know what is behind the persecution," he was heard to say. "This is nothing but a political affair, but still they did not treat me fairly. I wouldn't have run away if they had but I am only human. I'll be game, though. I'll take what's coming to me." The government agent who arrested Lincoln is attached to the Baltimore office of the secret service and has been working on the case since Lincoln escaped. When he saw the German spy on the street Saturday night, the detective decided to take no chances. He pressed a revolver against Lincoln's body and advised him to submit to arrest quietly.

## HARVESTER CO. BLAMED FOR THE SISAL MONOPOLY

Washington Witness Charges Intimidation of American Bankers to Keep Money from Planters.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Investigation at Washington of charges that American financiers have attempted to monopolize the sisal crop of Yucatan, Mex., was broadened Saturday to include an inquiry into whether the International Harvester company sought by intimidating American bankers to prevent sisal planters from obtaining money to market their crops.

The agricultural committee conducting the investigation decided to call as witnesses President Cyrus H. McCormick and other officials of the harvester company, and Arthur Reynolds, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National bank of Chicago, and to ask the bank to submit a record of the balance maintained there by the company during the last three years. Officials of the National City bank of New York will be asked to testify regarding charges that the harvester company also exerted influence upon that institution.

The committee adjourned until Thursday, after hearing testimony by Dr. Victor A. Rendon, head of the commission created by the Yucatan government to market the sisal crop, and Sol Wexler, a New York banker, president of the Pan-American corporation organized in this country to finance the Yucatan planters. Wexler, whose corporation guaranteed to lend the planters \$10,000,000 a year for five years, testified that he had been told by George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial bank and James Perkins, a vice-president of the National City bank, that the harvester company was unwilling for them to lend money to the Pan-American corporation.

ATTACKS WILSON LAMPOON.

London "Daily Chronicle" Pleads for "Fairness and Good Taste."

London, Feb. 21.—The Daily Chronicle editorially recurs to the Punch cartoon which represents Uncle Sam talking to the patriarch Job and pointing to the figure of Wilson covered with darts, supposed to be German insults. Uncle Sam is saying to Job, "Here's the man to knock the spots off you for patience."

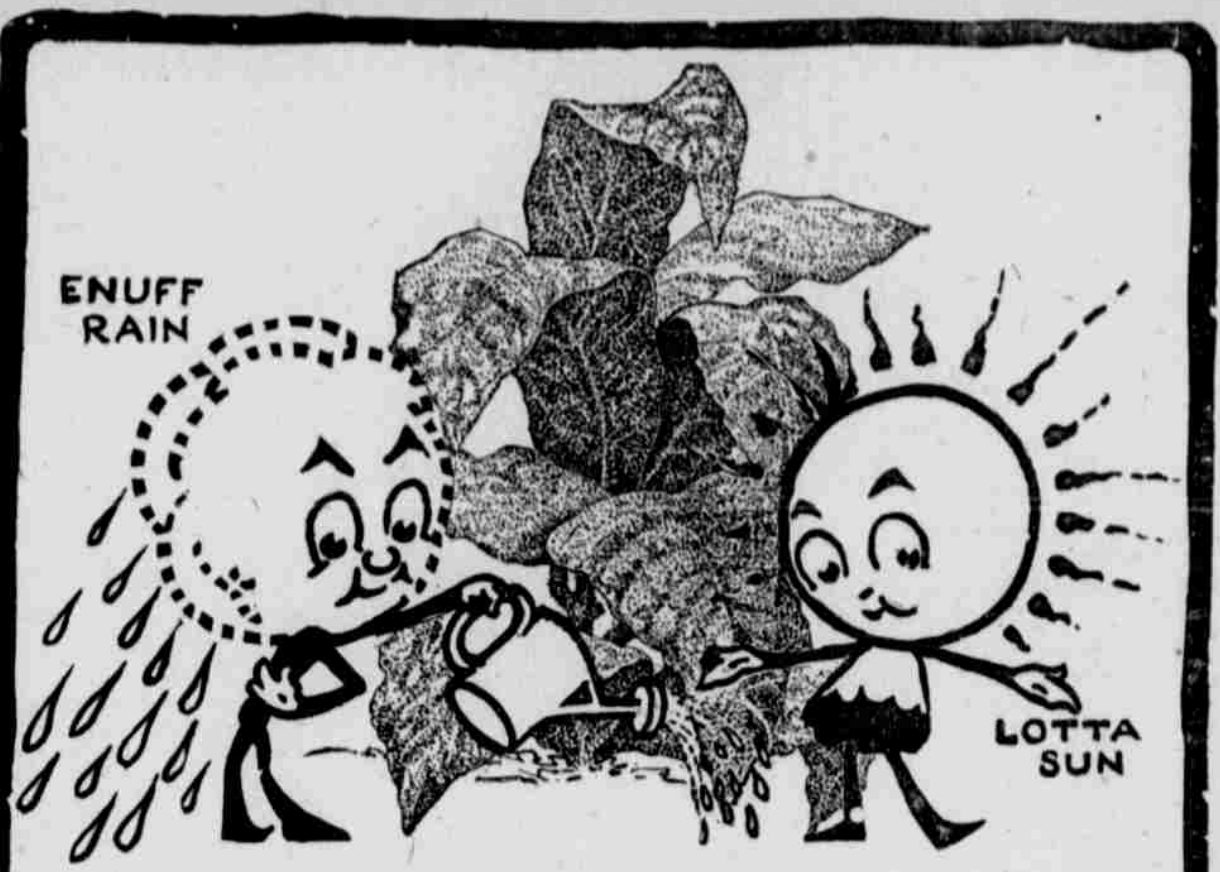
The newspaper quotes approvingly the Times' rebuke to the comic paper and says that part from good taste and fairness such deplorable attacks on the president are welcomed by the German propagandists in America. The Chronicle adds that the British government does not count the German propaganda in America, but by attacking Wilson these papers embarrass the foreign office in its relations with the United States and at the same time help the German propaganda.

The best way to counteract this propaganda, the newspaper says, is to maintain impartiality and to give America every facility for obtaining authoritative news.

TURKS DEFEAT BRITISH.

The Attempt to Cross the Tigris River Repulsed.

Constantinople, Feb. 21.—An attempt by British forces in Mesopotamia to cross the Tigris below Kut-el-Amra was repulsed after a battle of three hours. The Turkish war office announced Saturday. The British in their retreat were pursued to their second-line intrenchments.



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## A BONAPARTE HELPS FRANCE IN MODEST WAYS

Barred from Active War Service by the Law of 1886, Prince Roland Has Helped Direct the Making of Millions of Maps the Field Forces Have Required.

Paris, Feb. 21.—Prince Roland, the only male descendant of the oldest branch of the House of Bonaparte having male representatives living, and, consequently, head of the family according to the rules of primogeniture, is taking a modest part in the war. Excluded from active service by the law of 1886, as a member of a family having reigned over France, he was attached in the quality of civilian auxiliary to the geographical section of the army, and has helped direct the making of the millions of maps the field forces have required.

"I should have been glad to fight for France in the field," he said to a representative of the Associated Press; "and I would have served disinterestedly," he added; "I have no imperial ambitions and no other desire than serve as I can the cause of my country and the interests of science."

Physically, Prince Roland recalls but feebly his famous uncle, "The Little Corporal," he is six feet tall and is built in proportion; what is characteristically Bonaparte about him is his untiring energy, his Corsican complexion and a nose that would look like Napoleon's had it no mistake under it.

"Be so kind as to be seated," he said to the correspondent, pointing to an arm chair in which Napoleon the first sat

when at work in his study. It stood in front of one of Napoleon's desks, on which were piles of scientific books and documents, among them a copy of his latest publication, issued since the war began, fronting of 985 groups of ferns, among which are 35 new species and 24 hitherto unknown forms of old species. These latest discoveries bring the prince's collection of ferns alone up to about 351,000 different varieties; his botanical collection altogether comprises between 900,000 and 1,000,000 specimens.

"Yes, I suppose I am really the head of the House of Bonaparte," he replied to the correspondent's question, "but it doesn't matter much since empires and emperors have very little interest for me, and there has been a wonderful advantage in not being an emperor, nor even a pretender. I have gotten out of life a wonderful lot of fun and profit that I would never have known had I been an emperor. I have climbed the Alps 250 times; Napoleon did it but once, and then it was neither for pleasure nor scientific research, but with the responsibility of a forthcoming military campaign on his mind."

"Pretending to the imperial sceptre is useless anyway," declared the prince, "since the Bonapartist doctrine is the phibiscite."

The prince lives on the avenue d'Iena, in a modern mansion big enough to be called a palace, but resembling more the quarters of an important public institution or a well ordered commercial enterprise. There is an air of business all about the place. In addition to the million and more of natural history specimens, all catalogued and described in voluminous publications, there is a library of 200,000 scientific works, which the prince puts to considerable use, judging from the volumes lying about the floor, on the chairs and on the desk of his own study, which adjoins a chamber where he sleeps in the bed Napoleon occupied at Elba. There the prince receives with about the same hospitality as that of a congenial country gentleman, who doesn't see dozens of callers every day and is really glad you come.

When Prince Roland was excluded from the army just after graduating from Saint Cyr, he turned to the study of the human race under the eminent anthropologist, Dr. Roca. He has since seen nearly every specimen of humanity on its native soil. The zoology of the sea, botany, geology, geography, glaciers and aviation subsequently occupied his attention in turn and furnished him with the material for eighty different scientific works. Some of Prince Roland's discoveries in plant life have been of great value to the scientific world, as confirming the theory of the existence of an ancient continent in the Pacific comprising parts of South America, Australia, Madagascar and India. He found specimens of the same varieties of ferns in all those countries.

Prince Roland has very agreeable recollections of two visits to the United States, in the course of which he studied the country thoroughly. He talks with as familiar a knowledge of Lincoln and Lee as of French statesmen and soldiers. The latter he admires as the greatest of American generals and one of the most admirable strategists in history.

"I have many highly esteemed friends in America," he said, "some of them are personally unknown friends, like William E. Mason of the Smithsonian institute, and Miss Shosson of Bronx, park, who send me specimens of ferns that make valuable additions to my collection."

remarkable development of American universities and the means for scientific research.

"America is doing wonders in scientific research," he said. "You are devoting more money to it than any other nation and science has now gone so deeply into the mysteries of nature that much money is required for further research; America will one day lead the world. The war interrupted a great deal of scientific work, but you see I am continuing," said the prince, pointing to open books and documents he had been consulting.

As to the war and its different complications, the prince is obliged to maintain a certain reserve on account of his delicate position as member of a proscribed family, and as father-in-law of Prince George, the brother of the king of Greece.

"When a nation goes to war," he said, however, "it should wage war to the limit; when the adversary resorts to methods not countenanced by usage or by the common rules of humanity, he should be paid in kind. I have no criticism to make on the policy adopted by the United States; it has occurred to me, however, that President Wilson is a prodigious note writer."

Prince Roland Bonaparte is president of the Geographical society and a member of the French institute; honors he esteems quite as highly as his title of prince imperial, which he has not always been entitled to. Lucien Bonaparte, his grandfather, was excluded with his family by Napoleon from the imperial succession, because of divergencies of matrimonial views. During the hundred days Lucien was restored to his family rights in recognition for the services he rendered Napoleon. Napoleon III, however, modified the decision of Napoleon I, and though he descended from a junior branch of the Bonaparte family, classed Lucien's descendants among the "Cibit family." Sedan having cancelled this imperial decree, Roland Bonaparte has since been recognized as prince imperial, the same as Prince Victor, the pretender who descended from the younger branch, that of Jerome who was king of Westphalia.

His Assets.

"I see Jones has failed. Has he any assets?"

"Nothing of any value. The inventory which he filed with his petition in bankruptcy shows that he had 230 wedding presents."—Brooklyn Citizen.

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